

TRADE WITH FRANCE MAY BE INTERRUPTED

Condition Very Similar to the German Situation Have Developed and it is Believed to be a Very Difficult Matter to Reach Adjustment.

Washington, March 7.—The executive branch of the government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions which it can offer the French government to prevent the application of the maximum tariff rates on American products not specifically exempted therefrom by existing arrangements.

Officially it is stated that the situation as to France is, therefore, similar to that as to Germany in neither case can this government at present meet the demand for a reciprocity treaty as the price of minimum tariff rates for American goods and products.

Through their embassies at Washington, the governments of the two countries named have been made aware of this fact and also that it remains for congress to decide whether it cares to divert these blows at the American export trade by approving reciprocity treaties with France and Germany.

If Secretary Root could give any reasonable assurance to the French

ambassador that the state at its next session would favorably consider some kind of a reciprocity treaty it is possible that an arrangement might be made with the French government similar to that made with the German government for the suspension of the application of the maximum tariff rates to American goods for a year or two. But it is believed that nothing has occurred during the session of congress just closed to warrant the belief that there has been any change in the conviction of senators as to the policy of reciprocity so there is little hope among the officials of being able to avert this threatened blow at American trade.

Moreover, it is much doubted whether a basis can be found for an agreement with Germany to prevent the application of the German maximum tariff rates to American goods and products when the suspensory order expires in July, and the German tariff will be applied with full severity to American imports.



Russian Women Eager for Education

By Helen De Woilant

Wife of Russian Diplomat
Speaks Highly of the Capabilities of the Russian Women—
Their Initiative and Independence—
St. Petersburg's Eight High Schools for girls—An Institution Graduating 883 Women Students in One Year.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

(Mrs. Helene de Woilant, wife of the Russian diplomat, who is in charge of his nation's interests in the city of Mexico, and who formerly was first secretary of the Russian embassy in Washington, is an American woman who was educated abroad and has resided much in Europe. While in Paris studying the language and cultivating her voice, Mrs. de Woilant developed so strong a histrionic talent that all arrangements were quickly made for her debut on the stage. Her work there was a success and by many she was declared a second Rachel. This career, however, had to be abandoned on account of ill health. Returning to her former home in Washington, she met and married her husband, who is a gifted scholar and writer.)

One feels at a glance the force of Dostoevsky's teaching, "Russia is a world, a universe." How infinitely interesting the women of this wonderful world! Types and temperaments of every clime.

Under the master hand of civilization, with the impetuosity and strength of youth, they cast off prejudice and tradition and stand to-day the equals of men.

The Russian woman has absolute control of her affairs and property, and female land owners of certain areas of land vote by power of attorney in the zemstvo. This is the local administration, whose duties are to keep roads and bridges in order and provide means of conveyance for the rural police and other officials; to elect justices of the peace; to look after primary education and sanitary affairs; to watch the state of the crops and take means against approaching famine, and to undertake within certain limits whatever seems likely to increase the material and moral well-being of the population.

Traveling in Russia, I observe that the Russian woman takes the initiative everywhere. Arriving at a station, it is the wife who hastens to call the porter, taking his number and superintending the family descent from the train. She manages the family and servants, remonstrates if the food does not suit or if the bills are exorbitant or the service bad.

She seems to be the inspiration and guide everywhere and calls to mind the first woman of Russian legend, "who strode across the steppes with an air that raised them above the masculine element."

Vallshesky, in his book on Russian literature, maintains that "certain features of the legendary type appear even in the most recent artistic creations of poetry and romance. Whether the author be Pushkin, Tourgeniev or Tolstoy, whether it be a question of love or action or doing good or finding the right way, the initiative is most frequently allotted to women."

In the great movement of 1850-60, when the cry "To the People!" arose, the great percentage of young women of all classes among the youth of Russia who left homes of luxury to devote themselves to study and the spreading of education among the peasants is very noteworthy.

It was about this time that the women of the United States were making efforts to secure better intellectual training and Matthew Vassar, recognizing in woman "the same intellectual constitution as in man," opened Vassar college in 1863.

The German universities whose doors were first opened to women were filled with eager Russian students, and the professors continually pointed as examples to the young men the astounding progress and working capacity of these new women.

Girls threw off the yoke of home life, women who felt that "marriage de convenience" was not a noble; just state, left their husbands. It is to be regretted that the reckless enthusiasm knew no bounds, but let it be said in their favor that the majority of this great lawless class was rigorously moral.

To Russia belongs the distinction of having the first woman physicians. One of the first and best, Nadezhda Rusloft, was born a serf and was freed with her parents at the emancipation in 1861.

Medical courses for women were opened in connection with the military medical academy in 1872, and during the Russo-Turkish war the women were found so competent that after proper examination they received imperial permission to bear the title "women physicians."

It was through the energy and influence of the few that the education of women in the broad sense was begun. The strides in educational facilities in Russia may be understood by a few statistics given in an interesting paper recently read by Mme. Barteva, on the education of women in Russia. She gets her data principally from a work entitled "Material About Women's Education in Russia," by Mme. E. O. Lohachev, which work received honorable mention from the imperial academy.

The paper begins with the popular movement toward the education of women in 1859 to 1860, stimulated by Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna and Baroness Heden. In 1857 the first woman's gymnasium was founded at Kostroma. Before this there were schools called institutes—schools still existing of a higher order, where the daughters of families of a certain position are educated for a very small sum, the highest price being 400 rubles, or 200 American dollars, a year, including board.

The oldest and most aristocratic of these institutions in St. Petersburg was founded by Catherine the Great. Thus an extremely thorough education has been given vast numbers of Russian women of the upper classes for more than a century.

In 1859 followed the opening of the first free school for women by an engineer, Kosciusky, and in 1869 what were called Sunday schools for girls of the poorer classes who had no other leisure, were founded by Mme. Schlegelsky.

Very soon followed the opening of public schools in certain villages for the coeducation of peasant boys and girls after the liberation of the serfs. The percentage of girls sent to these schools was 1 to 300. At present there are more than 1,067,420 girls in these public schools. In St. Petersburg alone there are eight high schools for girls.

Here are some statistics of the Women's university in St. Petersburg, one of the many in Russia—for there are similar universities in nearly all the larger cities, Moscow, Kiev, Odessa, Kharkov and others:

In 1900 there were 883 women graduates from the St. Petersburg Women's university. Recently there were more than 993 students; 678 were in the history or philology classes, 315 were taking the physics-mathematics course. The classes represented in this number of about 1,000 women were 600 daughters of nobles and government employees, 46 priests' daughters, 182 of the bourgeoisie, 28 peasant girls and 15 wives of students. Of this number 2 were French, 1 German, 13 Bulgarians, 2 Americans, 2 Austrians, 1 English, 2 Prussians.

According to religious denominations it is interesting to note that 898 were orthodox Greek, 32 Lutheran, 19 Catholics, 4 Reform Church of England, 7 Armenian Greeks, 1 Karaim Jew and 30 Jews.

Of what became of these women graduates of 1900 it was stated recently that 28 were still pursuing their scientific work, there were 29 teachers, one was in the meteorological observatory, two were in government laboratories, two were following literary careers, one in a railway office, one in a library, and 20 lived at home with their parents. Of the rest no record has been kept.

In the orthodox church there are no women priests, and there are no law schools for women in Russia.

Looking at the question closely, the American woman's opportunity reaches farther, embracing as it does all occupations and trades. The keynote of the Russian woman's influence and power seems to me to be expressed in these words of Ruskin, in speaking of the true quality of the sexes: "The happiness and perfection of both depends on each asking and receiving from the other what the other only can give."

There is a distinct lack of assertiveness, a calm consciousness of strength in the Russian woman, undisputed, apparently approved by the men. There is a saying in Russia describing very delicately the dependence of each on the other: "Men are the heads, but women are the necks."

The extraordinarily good education received by so many Russian women in the institutes for more than a century was a great foundation for the widespread desire for higher education which has reached all classes in its sweep across the country.

The greatest stride that Russia has made in any epoch of her history was under Catherine II. The sons of Russia cannot speak lightly of woman's capability.

I will apply to the personal character of Russian women Dostoevsky's beautiful praise of his own country: "The new, elect nation called upon to realize the kingdom of God on earth, because she does not isolate herself proudly within herself, because she is disposed to see a brother in every foreigner, an unfortunate rather than a malefactor in the greatest criminal, because she incarnates the Christian idea of love and forgiveness."

Not What She Expected.
Mrs. Hoyle—I married for position.
Mrs. Doyle—Did you get it?
Mrs. Hoyle—Yes—as maid of all work.—N. Y. Press.

DO WOLVES EAT MEN?

Most of the Yarns to That Effect Declared to Be Fakes.

A sceptical person, calling himself St. Croix, has been trying to find out whether wolves and bears are imagined by the popular stories of their man-eating ways.

First he tried running down the stories told in newspaper dispatches. Filled in this effort, he turned to the Indians. They knew the gray wolf having wintered and summered with him. Had they ever known of an Indian being killed by one? No; but Mingan was very crafty and very much to be dreaded.

Quite so, but once for all, had he ever to their knowledge killed a man? No, but they had heard—So it went; always the same intangible, unconfirmed rumor and the same absence of proof.

"Now for a few facts as to the wolf," writes St. Croix in Recreation. "He can go eight days without food and can then eat 40 pounds of meat at a sitting. Yet we do not know the length of the sitting."

"The wolf will not venture on glare ice, he never crosses a lake until there is enough snow to hide the ice. To wetting his feet he is as averse as the domestic cat. He will not kill his game in the shelter of the forest, always driving it into some open place for the kill."

When chasing a deer he goes at a leisurely pace, sitting down at intervals to give the most dolorous and blood curdling howls. This drives the poor victim into a wild gallop and soon exhausts it and as the wolf never tires he is sure sooner or later to catch up with the quarry.

"In winter the deer often makes for some wild rapid into which it plunges, knowing that the wolf will not follow. Too often the deer drowns, but better such a death than one by the fangs."

"In summer a couple of wolves will secure all the deer they need by very simple tactics. Having put up the quarry, one wolf drives it by easy stages to some little lake—i speak now of the Laurentian country—and on reaching the shore the deer plunges unhesitatingly in, for its instinct tells it the enemy will not dare to follow."

"So on it swims, while the pursuer sits on his haunches and howls dismally, no doubt because he sees his dinner escaping. At length the tired deer drags itself wearily from the water, and shakes the drops from its coat on the sun warmed strand. Then the companion wolf, which has waylaid its coming, springs at its throat and when the first wolf joins him they have a gorge that makes them independent of fate for a whole week."

Daily Market Report

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Ills., March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000; estimated for Friday 3,000; market steady to 10c higher; prime beefs 5.80 @ 6.20; poor to medium, 4.25 @ 5.65; stockers and feeders, 2.75 @ 5; cows and heifers, 3 @ 5.25; canners, 1.75 @ 2.80; Texans, 4.15 @ 4.75. Hogs—Receipts 22,000; estimated for Friday 20,000; market steady; light, 6.75 @ 6.95; rough 6.80 @ 6.90; mixed and heavy, 6.90 @ 7; pigs, 6.10 @ 6.75. Sheep—Receipts 9,000; estimated for Friday 6,000; market steady, 10c lower; native sheep, 3.65 @ 5.60; native lambs, 4.75 @ 7.65; western lambs, 5.25 @ 7.45.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, O., March 7.—Hogs—Steady. Receipts 20 cars; shipments 600 head. Calves—Receipts 50 head; steady. Good to extra 8 @ 8.25; fair to good 7.25 @ 8; heavy and thin, 4 @ 6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts light; strong. Good to extra 7.50 @ 7.75; fair to good, 7 @ 7.40. Cattle—Receipts 4 cars; strong on common grades; slow on good.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 7.—Cattle—Supply light; market steady. Choice 5.70 @ 6; prime 5.50 @ 5.65; good 5.20 @ 5.40; tidy butchers, 4.60 @ 5.15; fair, 4.10 @ 4.50; choice heifers, 4.50 @ 5; common to fair heifers, 2.50 @ 4; bulls, 2.50 @ 4.50; fat cows, 2 @ 4.25; good fresh cows and springers, \$25 @ \$50; com. no fat, \$10 @ \$20. Sheep and lambs—Supply fair; market steady. Prime wethers 5.65 @ 5.85; good mixed, 5.35 @ 5.60; fair mixed, 4.65 @ 5.25; culls and commons, 2 @ 3; lambs, 5 @ 7.70; veal calves, 8 @ 9; heavy and thin, 4.50 @ 5. Hogs—Receipts 10 doublehogs; market steady. Prime heavy hogs, 7.35; mediums and heavy yorkers, 7.40; light yorkers and pigs, 7.40 @ 7.45; roughs 6 @ 6.80; stags, 5 @ 5.50.

CHICAGO GRAIN.

Chicago, March 7.—Wheat—1-4 @ 3-80 higher; May sold between 76 1-2 and 77 1-8, opening at 76 1-2 and closing at 76 3-4; July between 77 1-2 and 77 7-8, opening at 77 1-2 and closing at 77 3-4; No. 2 red winter, 75 1-4 @ 75 1-2. Corn—1-8 @ 1-4c better; May sold between 46 3-4 and 47 1-4, opening at 47 and closing at 47 1-2; July between 46 1-4 and 46 5-8, opening at 46 3-8 and closing at 46 1-2.

Figure Up!

The amount of money you have lost by keeping your spare rooms vacant so long. A large sum is it not? Make up your mind that you will lose money no longer in this way. Have your ad inserted in The Mirror for a week, which will cost you 50 cents. Your room will then be rented. Cheap commission to pay, is it not? Phone ads to No. 9 either phone.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl to do general house work. Permanent, 502 S. State st. Either phone 83 or Bell 358 L.

WANTED A BOY—One 17 or 18 years old to work in a blacksmith shop, one who is willing to work. Inquire at rear of 132 No. State St. 3-6-6tpd FRED STAUB.

WANTED—A good girl, or middle aged lady to work in family of two. Call either phone, CH. 341, Bell, 502 x or see Mrs. L. H. De Lauder, David street. 3-7-6f

GOOD POSITIONS WAITING

For capable superintendents and foremen experienced in various lines. We are serving a number of employers who need such men for responsible positions of trust, and will pay \$100-\$2000 a year. A few with their own positions for men having money to invest in their own business. Copy of opportunities describing open positions free for the asking. Write us to-day stating age, experience, etc. Office in office HAPGOODS (Inc.) Brain Brokers, 533 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland

WORK WANTED

WANTED—Position by man who understands care and operation of machinery and belting, repairing and mill wringing, operation of flour mills. Handy wood workman. A knowledge of grain and elevator business or any kind of work. Address 700 North Main or call Bell phone 445 x. 3-7-6f

TO RENT

WANTED—"Three furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Gas and a bath connection desired. Address O. care of Mirror.

FOR SALE

OR SALE—3 modern houses on Girard Avenue (east side) between Bellefontaine Avenue and Columbia street. Inquire 117 1-2 South Main street or Citizens' Phone 1364.

FOR SALE—My farm of 10 acres, situated 2 1-4 miles east of Pros. pect, O., a bargain if sold soon. Eva F. Johnson, Prospect, O. R. F. D. No. 2. 3-5-5td&2w

FOR SALE—Black Spanish Jack, 9 years old. Will weigh one thousand pounds. Can show his get. Inquire of J. H. Burnside at German Bakery.

3-2-itsatmotsw thurs

EASY MONEY at MARION CHATTEL LOAN CO.

131 1-2 EAST CENTER STREET.

Loans made on following rates:

\$1.15 weekly pays a \$20.00 loan.
\$1.20 weekly pays a \$40.00 loan.
\$1.40 weekly pays a \$50.00 loan.
\$2.00 weekly pays a \$75.00 loan.
\$2.65 weekly pays a \$100 loan.

These payments include interest and principal. Call, write or phone us.

ONLY the strongest, and the policy offering you the greatest protection, is permitted to pass through this agency.

Each policy receives my individual attention. This is only one of the many reasons "why" it is to your interest to insure your property here.

Fred W. Peters

No. 110 1/2 South Main Street.

46 1-2; No. 3 yellow, 43 1-4 @ 43 1-2.
Oats—5-8 @ 7-8c higher; May sold between 42 1-8 and 42 3-4, opening at 42 1-8 and closing at 42 3-4; July between 37 3-8 and 37 3-4, opening at 37 3-8 and closing at 37 5-8; No. 2 white, 43 1-2 @ 44. Provisions—Were unsettled. May products ranged: Pork 16.40 @ 16.52 1-2; lard 9.60 @ 9.67 1-2. Ribs, 9 10 @ 9.22 1-2.

TOLEDO GRAIN.

Toledo, March 7.—Wheat—Cash 77 1-2; May 79 3-4; July 80; Septem. 80 1-2.

FOR SALE—A No. 8 cook stove, good as new, coal or wood. Just half price, 569 E. Church, or address S., care Mirror.

FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange. We will exchange any broken or worn-out cylinder phonograph records at their full value. See McClain's Phonograph Dept. for particulars. 3-7-6f

AUCTIONEERS

AUCTIONEERING—J. W. Clark will cry sales of every description at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Your interest is my interest. Office rooms, Court street. Both phones, Marion, Ohio. 3-2-12

FOR SALE

1. Finest dwelling, modern, large lot, barn; on street car line. Beautiful home.
2. House and lot Grand Ave., only \$2400. Worth \$3000.
3. Three houses and lots, west end at a bargain.
4. House, barn, fruit on Leader Street \$4000.
5. House and business lot on Davids Street \$1300. Cash. No less.

FOR RENT.

6. Splendid suburban home. 10 rooms barn orchard and chicken park. 5 to 7 acres. Just at end street car line. Only \$200 for the year.

CHASE REAL ESTATE CO.

I CAN SELL

Your Real Estate or Business No Matter Where Located. Properties and Business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write today describing what you have to sell and give cash price on sale.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY any kind of business or Real Estate anywhere at any price write me your requirements. I can save you time and money.

DAVID P. TAFF,

THE LAND MAN.

415 Kansas Avenue

OFPEKA, KANSAS.

EMPLOYMENT FOR STUDENTS

In our job office, which is equipped with all modern facilities for doing office work, we give our students practical experience and the fees taken in pay the expense of those who are working their own way. We also furnish places to earn board and room. Those contemplating a course will find it to their advantage to write us for information as we have one of the largest and most successful schools in the state.

BUSINESS OR SHORTHAND COURSE \$30.

Positions furnished, competent students, as soon as graduated, at salaries from \$40 to \$50 a month. Address I. F. Clem, Secretary. LIMA BUSINESS COLLEGE Lima, Ohio.

PLEA FOR PLAIN WORDS.

Historian Objected to Use of Greek in Conversation.

Freeman, the historian, it was said was apt to grow irritable over matters of intellectual difference. One day he was at the Macmillans', when the conversation turned upon the subject of Ireland. Mr. Macmillan said that, for his part, he was in favor of granting autonomy.

Whereupon Freeman began to growl at the use of a Greek word.

"Why can't you speak English?" demanded he, "and say home rule, instead of speaking Greek, which you don't know?"

One of the guests flushed with anger and ventured to reprove Freeman, calling his attention to the respect due their host, and at the same time paying tribute to Mr. Macmillan's remarkable abilities. But although Freeman did not apologise in so many words, he smoothed the matter over by a humorous repetition of his criticism. Later, some one mentioned that "There you go again!" exclaimed Freeman. "Why can't we call it 'home rule'?"

Appropriate.

"Here, clerk! I'm in a hurry. I want a book for my husband. It's his birthday. And I want it for a present. Show me what you have and be quick about it! Nothing too expensive, mind you, and I don't want anything too cheap, either, do you hear? He's a mild-mannered man and not fond of sports, so don't show me anything in that line. For goodness sake, don't offer me any of these trashy novels, and no matter how much you try to persuade me I won't take anything in the way of history or biography. Come, now, I'm in a dreadfully hurry and I've already wasted too much time here. Of course, you don't know my husband, but from all I've said can't you suggest something appropriate?"

"Yes, ma'am. Here is a little volume entitled 'How to Manage a Talking Machine.'"

"A Daniel, Yes, a Daniel." A French court has decided that theater managers can not refuse free tickets to newspaper men. Oh, most righteous judge!—Ohio State Journal.